INTEGRALES Doubles



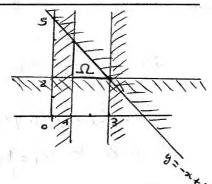
Classification Themes de MégaMaths Does de Dany-Jack MERCIER Calculer les intégrales doubles suivantes:

b)
$$I = \iint_{\mathcal{R}} \beta(x,y) \, ds \, dy$$
 avec $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / |x| + |y| < 1$ dans chacun des cas:

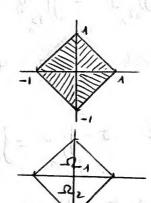
a)
$$I = \int_{x=1}^{3} \int_{y=2}^{-n+5} \frac{1}{(n+y)^3} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{x=1}^{3} \left[\frac{1}{-2(n+y)^2} \right]_{y=2}^{x+5} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} dx$$

$$I = \frac{2}{75}$$



b) = 2 = {(n,y) / |n| + |y| < 1 } est le comé:

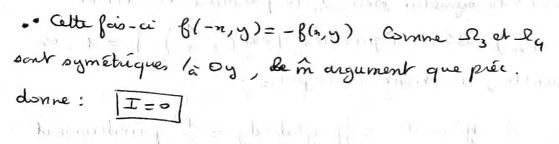


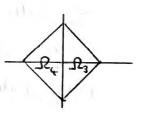
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$$-\Omega_1$$
 et Ω_2 sont symétriques (à Ox , donc :
$$\iint f(n,y) dx dy = \iint g(n,-y) dx dy$$

(parchet de variable)

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$$I = \iint g(n,y) dn dy + \iint g(n,y) dn dy) = \iint g(n,y) dn dy + \iint g(n,-y) dx dy$$

$$I = 0 \quad \text{puisque} \quad g(n,-y) = -g(n,y).$$





$$\int_{\Omega} y^{2} dx dy = \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{\pi} \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{3\pi^{2}-1} dy dx + \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{\pi} \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{3\pi^{2}-1} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{\pi} \left[\frac{y^{2}}{3} \right]_{-1}^{3\pi^{2}-1} dx + \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{\pi} \left[\frac{y^{2}}{3} \right]_{-1}^{3\pi^{2}-1} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{2\pi^{2}} (n+1)^{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{3} (1-n)^{3} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{\pi} (1+t)^{3} (-dt)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{3} (n+1)^{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^{3} (1-n)^{3} dx$$

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$$= \int_{-1}^{\pi} (1+t)^{3} (-dt)$$

$$= \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{\pi} (n+1)^{3} dx + \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{\pi} (1+t)^{3} (-dt)$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{3\pi^{2}-1} (1+t)^{3} (-dt)$$

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$$= \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{3\pi^{2}-1} (1+t)^{3} (1+t)^{3} (-dt)$$

$$= \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}^{3\pi^{2}-1} (1+t)^{3} (-dt)$$

$$= \int_{3\pi^{2}-1}$$

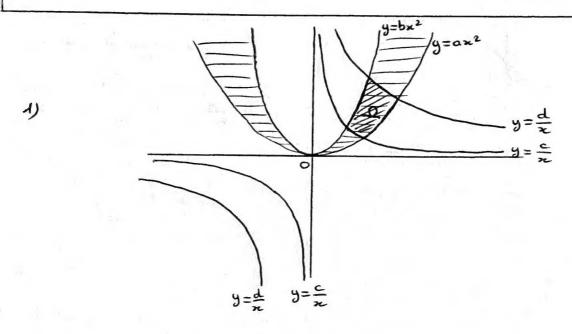
2-solution: Soit à la symétrie orth. l_a la premiere bissection. Gra $s(\frac{y}{y}) = {y \choose n}$ d'où un Jacobien $|\det(\frac{0}{1}, \frac{1}{2})| = 1$, exparchet de variable, R évant stable pars:

 $I = \iint_{\Omega} n^2 dy = \iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \text{ prividemment}$ calculé!

Soient a, b, c, d 4 réels positifs tels que 0 < a < b et o < c < d. Gn considére le domaine Ω forme des points M de condonnées (n, y) vérificant $ax^2 \le y \le bx^2$ et $\frac{c}{n} \le y \le \frac{d}{x}$

- 1) Représenter graphiquement le domaine r
- 2) En utilisant le changement de variables $u = \frac{y}{x^2}$ et v = xy, calculer l'intégrale

$$I = \iint_{\mathcal{R}} x^3 dx dy$$



2)
$$I = \iint_{\Omega} x^3 dx dy = \iint_{R} \frac{v}{u} |JP(u,v)| du dv$$

où Rest le rectangle { a susb } c susd

On thouse:
$$y = \frac{y}{x^2}$$
 \Rightarrow $y = u^3v^3$ $y = u^3v^3$

d'où la matrice jacobserne

$$\mathcal{D}^{2}(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{1}{3}}v^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{1}{3}}v^{\frac{2}{3}} \\ \frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{1}{3}}v^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{2}{3}}v^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

ettle jacobien det: $|JP(u,v)| = \left| -\frac{1}{3}u^{-\frac{2}{3}}v^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2}{5}u^{-\frac{2}{3}}v^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right| = \frac{1}{3}u^{-\frac{2}{3}}v^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ $I = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{R} u^{-\frac{5}{3}}v^{\frac{2}{3}} du dv = \frac{1}{3} \left(\int_{a}^{b} u^{-\frac{5}{3}} du \right) \left(\int_{a}^{d} u^{\frac{2}{3}} dv \right)$ $= \frac{3}{10} \left(a^{-\frac{2}{3}} - b^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(d^{\frac{5}{3}} - c^{\frac{5}{3}} \right)$

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Calculer les intégrales doubles suivantes:

Dest la surface du triangle de sommets

D'est le disque fermé de centre (0,0) est de rayon 1.

a)
$$I = \iint xy \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{1} x \int_{y=0}^{4-x} y \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{4} x \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{0}^{4-x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4} x (4-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$I = \iint (n+y) \, dn \, dy$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=0}^{x} (n+y) \, dy \, dn + \int_{x=1}^{2} \int_{y=0}^{2-x} (n+y) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{1} x^{2} + \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right]_{0}^{x} \, dn + \int_{x=1}^{2} x(2-x) + \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right]_{0}^{2-x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

$$I = \iint_{A+n^2+y^2} \frac{1}{A+n^2+y^2} dxdy = \iint_{0.5e^{6A}} \frac{1}{A+e^2} e^{de d\theta}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{4} \frac{e}{1+e^{2}} de$$

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(4 - p Gra # = 2 - 10

a) Calcular
$$I = \iint_{\Omega} (\pi^2 + y^2) \, doc \, dy$$

où $\Omega = \left\{ (\pi, y) \not\in \mathbb{R}^2 / \frac{\pi^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} < 1 \right\}$

on poura utiliser le chest de variable $\begin{cases} n = a \in Cos b \\ y = b \in Sinb \end{cases}$

b) En décluire $\int_{C} -y^3 \, dx + x^3 \, dy$ où C est l'ellipse d'équation $\frac{\pi^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ paramue dan le sens plinect.

a) Si
$$f(e, 0) = (ae \cos \theta, be \sin \theta) = (m, y)$$
, on a:
$$\frac{m^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} < 1 \iff e^2 < 1 \iff 0 < e < 1 \implies e < 0$$
 sion prend e>0.

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

Bert un C1 différmaphisme de 1 om 121(0x), et son jacobien est:

$$|dl(e,t)| = det \left(\begin{array}{c} a \cos t - a e \sin \theta \\ b \sin \theta & b e \cos \theta \end{array} \right) = abe$$

$$I = \iint_{-\Omega} (n^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{-\Omega} e^2 (a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta). \, abe \, de \, d\theta$$

=
$$ab \int_{0}^{1} e^{3} de \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} cos^{2} 0 + b^{2} sin^{2} 0) d0$$

$$= \frac{ab}{4} \int_{a}^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 20}{2} + b^{2} \frac{1 - \cos 20}{2} d\theta$$

$$=\frac{ab}{4}\cdot\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}\cdot2\pi$$

$$I = \frac{Tab(a^2+b^2)}{4}$$

(PSUR LE A), LE MATERIEL EST DE TAPE EN windooos)

b) Formule de green-Rieman:

$$\int_{C} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

où 82=C

Dei, l'on obtient
$$\int_{C} -y^3 dx + n^3 dy = \iint_{A} (3n^2 + 3y^2) dx dy = \frac{3\pi}{4} ab(a^2 + b^2)$$

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NB: Lecalail direct de $\int -y^3 dx + n^3 dy$ est possible. En paramète l'ellipse par $\int n = a \cos t$ et:

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Mr. Dreak F. Total December

$$I = \begin{cases} -y^3 dn + n^3 dy = \begin{cases} 2\pi \\ (ab^3 \sin^4 t + a^3 b \cos^4 t) dt \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{4} t \, dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4t \right) dt = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{4} t \, dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4t \right) dt = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

danc $I = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ab (a^2+b^2) comme prieve.

Faisons un parsage en coordonnées polaires,

$$T = \iint_{D} e^{2\cos^{2}\theta} \cdot e^{2\sin^{2}\theta} \cdot e^{ded\theta} \quad \text{on} \quad D = \left\{ (e, \theta) / \cos(1 \cot \cos(1 \cot \theta)) \right\}$$

$$= \iint_{D} e^{5} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta \, de \, d\theta$$

$$Gn = \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \cos^{2}\theta = \left(\frac{\sin^{2}\theta}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{4}\sin^{2}2\theta = \frac{1}{4}\frac{1-\cos^{4}\theta}{2} = \frac{1-\cos^{4}\theta}{8}$$
puis
$$T = \int_{0}^{4} e^{5} \, de \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1-\cos^{4}\theta}{8} \, d\theta$$

Calculer
$$\iint e^{\frac{x-y}{n+y}} dx dy$$
 our $\Omega = \frac{1}{2}(n,y)/n>0, y>0$, $x+y < 1$ } en utilisant le changement de variable $u=n+y$ et, $w=n-y$.

$$\begin{cases} u = x + y \\ v = x - y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u - v) \end{cases}$$

Ces dernières équations définissent en appl. Car 7: (u,v) m (2,y), de jacobien en (4,v):

$$JP(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Done

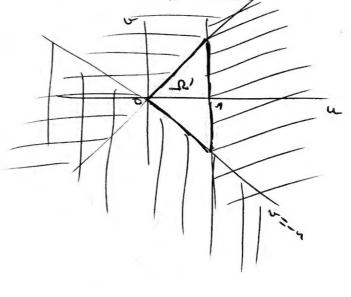
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_{u=0}^{1} \int_{v=-u}^{u} dv du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{u=0}^{1} \left[u e^{\frac{\pi u}{2}} \right]_{-u}^{u} du$$

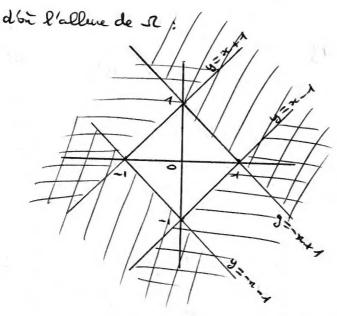
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left(u e - u e^{-1} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{e-e^{-1}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} u du$$

$$= \frac{e-e^{-1}}{4}$$



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$$\int_{x}^{2\pi y} dx dy = \int_{x=-1}^{0} \int_{y=-x-1}^{x+1} dy dx + \int_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=-x-1}^{x+1} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{x} \left[e^{y} \right]_{-x-1}^{x+1} dx + \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} \left[e^{y} \right]_{x-1}^{x+1} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} \left(e^{2x+1} - e^{-1} \right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left(e - e^{2x-1} \right) dx$$

$$= e - \frac{1}{e}$$

2 solution: Chyt de variable

$$\begin{cases} X = x - y \\ Y = x + y \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}(X + Y) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(-X + Y) \end{cases}$$

$$JP(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

avec 12'={(X,Y) / |X|<1 et |Y|<1}

D'où un calcul plus facile:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-1}^{1} dx \right) \left(\int_{-1}^{1} e^{y} dy \right)$$

$$I = e - e^{-1}$$

